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Defendants shall have **30 days** within which to return the enclosed waiver of service of summons. Any defendant who timely returns the signed waiver shall have **60 days** after the date designated on the notice of lawsuit to file and serve an answer to the complaint or a motion permitted under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Any defendant who fails to timely return the signed waiver will be personally served with a summons and complaint, and may be required to pay the full costs of such service, pursuant to Rule 4(d)(2). A defendant who has been personally served shall file an answer or motion permitted under Rule 12 within **30 days** after service.

(3) Filing and Service by Parties Generally

All attorneys admitted to practice before this Court are required to file documents electronically via the Court's CM/ECF system. Counsel are directed to the Court's website, www.wawd.uscourts.gov, for a detailed description of the requirements for filing via CM/ECF. Plaintiff shall file all documents electronically. All filings must indicate in the upper right hand corner the name of the magistrate judge to whom the document is directed.

Any document filed with the Court must be accompanied by proof that it has been served upon all parties that have entered a notice of appearance in the underlying matter. Plaintiffs shall indicate the date the document is submitted for e-filing as the date of service.

(4) Motions

Regarding the filing of motions before the Court, the parties are directed to review Local Rule CR 7 in its entirety. A few important points are highlighted below:

Any request for court action shall be set forth in a motion, properly filed and served. Pursuant to Local Rule CR 7(b), any argument being offered in support of a motion shall be submitted as a part of the motion itself and not in a separate document. **The motion shall**

include in its caption (immediately below the title of the motion) a designation of the date the motion is to be noted for consideration upon the court's motion calendar.

In all instances where one of the parties to a lawsuit is incarcerated, <u>all</u> categories of non-dispositive motions not listed in Local Rule CR 7(d)(1) must be noted for the third Friday after the date of filing and service. See Local Rule CR 7(d)(2).

All dispositive motions shall be noted for consideration no earlier than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the motion.

For electronic filers, all briefs and affidavits in opposition to either a dispositive or nondispositive motion shall be filed and served not later than 11:59 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the date designated for consideration of the motion.

The party making the motion may electronically file and serve not later than 11:59 p.m. on the date designated for consideration of the motion, a reply to the opposing party's briefs and affidavits.

(5) <u>Motions to Dismiss and Motions for Summary Judgment</u>

Parties filing motions to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and motions for summary judgment pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure should acquaint themselves with those rules. As noted above, these motions shall be noted for consideration no earlier than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the motion.

Defendants filing motions to dismiss based on a failure to exhaust or motions for summary judge are advised that they MUST serve a *Rand* notice concurrently with motions to dismiss based on a failure to exhaust and motions for summary judgment so that *pro se* prisoner plaintiffs will have fair, timely and adequate notice of what is required of them in order to

oppose those motions. *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 941 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit has set forth model language for such notices:

A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis added).

Defendants who fail to file and serve the required *Rand* notice on plaintiff may have their motion stricken from the Court's calendar with leave to re-file.

(6) Direct Communications with District Judge or Magistrate Judge

No direct communication is to take place with the District Judge or Magistrate Judge with regard to this case. All relevant information and papers are to be directed to the Clerk.

(7) The Clerk is directed to send copies of this Order to plaintiff and to the Hon.

James L. Robart.

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DATED this 15th day of May, 2017.

BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA

United States Magistrate Judge

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